

# Non-Flammable Contact Cleaner #300-8518

Hazard Alert Code:  
MODERATE

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Version No: 3

Chemwatch 4836-7

Issue Date: 21-Jan-2011

CD 2011/2

XC9317SC

## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

### PRODUCT NAME

Non-Flammable Contact Cleaner #300-8518

### PROPER SHIPPING NAME

AEROSOLS

### PRODUCT USE

■ The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing. Before starting consider control of exposure by mechanical ventilation. Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack. Non-flammable contact cleaner.

### SUPPLIER

Company: RS Components Pty Ltd Company: RS Components Pty Ltd Address: Address: 25 Pavesi Street Units 30- 31 Warehouse World Smithfield 761 Great South Road NSW 2164 Penrose Auckland 1006 Australia New Zealand Telephone: 02 9681 8500 Telephone: 09 579 5885 Emergency Tel: **1800 039 008** Emergency Tel: **1800 039 008** Emergency Tel: **03 95733112** Emergency Tel: **03 9573 3112** Fax: 02 9681 8600 Fax: 09 579 9585

## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

**HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to NOHSC Criteria, and ADG Code.**

### CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

	Mn	Max
Flammability:	0	
Toxicity:	2	
Body Contact:	2	
Reactivity:	1	
Chronic:	2	

Mn/Nil=0  
Low=1  
Moderate=2  
High=3  
Extreme=4



### POISONS SCHEDULE

None

### RISK

- Harmful by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.
- Danger of cumulative effects.
- Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.
- Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.
- Harmful; possible risk of irreversible effects through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.
- Repeated exposure potentially causes skin dryness and cracking\*.
- Vapours potentially cause drowsiness and dizziness\*.

\* (limited evidence).

### SAFETY

- Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.
- Avoid contact with skin.
- Avoid contact with eyes.
- Wear suitable protective clothing.
- Wear suitable gloves.
- Wear eye/face protection.
- Use only in well ventilated areas.
- Keep container in a well ventilated place.
- To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent.
- Keep container tightly closed.
- Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.
- In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
- If swallowed, IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (show this container or label).
- This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
methanol	67-56-1	1-5
1,1,1,2,2,3,4,5,5,5-decafluoropentane	138495-42-8	>60

## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

### SWALLOWED

· Not considered a normal route of entry. · Avoid giving milk or oils. · Avoid giving alcohol.

### EYE

If aerosols come in contact with the eyes: · Immediately hold the eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously for at least 15 minutes with fresh running water. · Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. · Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. · Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

### SKIN

If solids or aerosol mists are deposited upon the skin: · Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). · Remove any adhering solids with industrial skin cleansing cream. · DO NOT use solvents. · Seek medical attention in the event of irritation.

### INHALED

If aerosols, fumes or combustion products are inhaled: · Remove to fresh air. · Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. · Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. · If breathing is shallow or has stopped, ensure clear airway and apply resuscitation, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.

### NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

■ for intoxication due to Freons/ Halons;

A: Emergency and Supportive Measures

· Maintain an open airway and assist ventilation if necessary

· Treat coma and arrhythmias if they occur. Avoid (adrenaline) epinephrine or other sympathomimetic amines that may precipitate ventricular arrhythmias. Tachyarrhythmias caused by increased myocardial sensitisation may be treated with propranolol, 1-2 mg IV or esmolol 25-100 microgm/kg/min IV.

· Monitor the ECG for 4-6 hours

B: Specific drugs and antidotes:

· There is no specific antidote.

Treat symptomatically.

## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Alcohol stable foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.

### SMALL FIRE:

· Water spray, dry chemical or CO<sub>2</sub>

### LARGE FIRE:

· Water spray or fog.

### FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

### FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Non combustible.
- Not considered to be a significant fire risk.
- Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
- Aerosol cans may explode on exposure to naked flames.

Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), hydrogen fluoride, other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.

### FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

· Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

### HAZCHEM

2YE

## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### MINOR SPILLS

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Wear protective clothing, impervious gloves and safety glasses.
- Shut off all possible sources of ignition and increase ventilation.

### MAJOR SPILLS

- Remove leaking cylinders to a safe place.
- Fit vent pipes. Release pressure under safe, controlled conditions
- Burn issuing gas at vent pipes.
- DO NOT exert excessive pressure on valve; DO NOT attempt to operate damaged valve.
- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.

## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

### PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Atmospheres must be tested and O.K. before work resumes after leakage.
- Obtain a work permit before attempting any repairs.
- Do not attempt repair work on lines, vessels under pressure.
- DO NOT transfer gas from one cylinder to another.
- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.

### SUITABLE CONTAINER

- DO NOT use aluminium or galvanised containers.
- Aerosol dispenser.
- Check that containers are clearly labelled.

### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid reaction with.

- Avoid magnesium, aluminium and their alloys, brass and steel.

Alcohols

- are incompatible with strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides, oxidising and reducing agents.
- reacts, possibly violently, with alkaline metals and alkaline earth metals to produce hydrogen
- react with strong acids, strong caustics, aliphatic amines, isocyanates, acetaldehyde, benzoyl peroxide, chromic acid, chromium oxide, dialkylzincs, dichlorine oxide, ethylene oxide, hypochlorous acid, isopropyl chlorocarbonate, lithium tetrahydroaluminate, nitrogen dioxide, pentafluoroguanidine, phosphorus halides, phosphorus pentasulfide, tangerine oil, triethylaluminium, triisobutylaluminium
- should not be heated above 49 deg. C. when in contact with aluminium equipment.

\*

### STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Keep dry to avoid corrosion of cans. Corrosion may result in container perforation and internal pressure may eject contents of can.

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWAppm	TWAmg/m <sup>3</sup>	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m <sup>3</sup>	TWAF/CC	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	methanol (Methyl alcohol)	200	262	250	328				Sk

### ENDOELTABLE

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- 1,1,1,2,2,3,4,5,5-decafluoropentane: CAS:138495-42-8

### PERSONAL PROTECTION



### RESPIRATOR

- Type AX Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

### EYE

No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE: For potentially moderate or heavy exposures:

- Safety glasses with side shields.

· NOTE: Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and ALL lenses concentrate them.

### HANDS/FEET

- No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

· OTHERWISE:

- For potentially moderate exposures:

- Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves.

### OTHER

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE:

- Overalls.
- Skin cleansing cream.
- Eyewash unit.
- Do not spray on hot surfaces.

### ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.

The basic types of engineering controls are:

Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.

Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.

## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### APPEARANCE

Colourless liquid aerosol with no characteristic odour; insoluble in water.

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Gas.

Does not mix with water.

Sinks in water.

State	COMPRESSED GAS	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C)	-80	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°C)	>55	Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible
Flash Point (°C)	Not Applicable	pH (1% solution)	Not Applicable
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not Available	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	30 @ 20C
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Specific Gravity (water=1)	1.37-1.40 @ 20C
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	Not Available

Volatile Component (%vol)	100	Evaporation Rate	Not Available
---------------------------	-----	------------------	---------------

## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Elevated temperatures.
- Presence of open flame.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

#### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

- Harmful by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.
- Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.
- Vapours may cause dizziness or suffocation.
- Vapours potentially cause drowsiness and dizziness\*.
- \* (limited evidence).

#### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

- Danger of cumulative effects.
- Repeated exposure potentially causes skin dryness and cracking\*.
- \* (limited evidence).

### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

#### SKIN

methanol	Australia Exposure Standards - Skin	Notes	Sk
----------	-------------------------------------	-------	----

## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

### Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
Non-Flammable Contact Cleaner #300-8518	No Data Available	No Data Available		
methanol	HIGH	No Data Available	LOW	HIGH
1,1,1,2,2,3,4,5,5-decafluoropentane	HIGH	No Data Available	LOW	MED

## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Discharge contents of damaged aerosol cans at an approved site.
- Allow small quantities to evaporate.
- DO NOT incinerate or puncture aerosol cans.

## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



Labels Required: NON-FLAMMABLE COMPRESSED GAS

#### HAZCHEM:

2YE (ADG7)

Land Transport UNDG:

Class or division 2.2 Subsidiary risk: None

UN No.: 1950 UN packing group: None

Shipping Name: AEROSOLS

#### Air Transport IATA:

UN/ID Number: 1950 Packing Group: -

Special provisions: A145

Cargo Only

Packing Instructions: 203 Maximum Qty/Pack: 150 kg

Passenger and Cargo Passenger and Cargo

Packing Instructions: Y203 Maximum Qty/Pack: 75 kg

Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity

Packing Instructions: 203 Maximum Qty/Pack: 30 kg G

Shipping Name: AEROSOLS, FLAMMABLE

#### Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class: 2 IMDG Subrisk: SP63

UN Number: 1950 Packing Group: None

EMS Number: F-D,S-U Special provisions: 63 190 277 327 344 959

Limited Quantities: See SP277

Shipping Name: AEROSOLS

## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

### POISONS SCHEDULE

None

## REGULATIONS

### Regulations for ingredients

**methanol (CAS: 67-56-1) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia - New South Wales Hazardous Substances Prohibited for Specific Uses"; "Australia Exposure Standards"; "Australia Hazardous Substances"; "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HMCL)"; "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)"; "Australia National Pollutant Inventory"; "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)"; "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)"; "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5"; "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6"; "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles"; "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements"; "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances"; "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List"

**1,1,1,2,2,3,4,5,5,5-decafluoropentane (CAS: 138495-42-8) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)"

**No data for Non-Flammable Contact Cleaner #300-8518 (CW: 4836-7)**

## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

■ Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

[www.chemwatch.net/references](http://www.chemwatch.net/references).

■ The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings.

*This document is copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purposes of private study, research, review or criticism, as permitted under the Copyright Act, no part may be reproduced by any process without written permission from CHEMWATCH. TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.*

[www.chemwatch.net](http://www.chemwatch.net)

Issue Date: 21-Jan-2011

Print Date: 4-Oct-2011